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FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1903.

## COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from New Zealand, says that compulsory arbitration in that colony is not an untried blessing, and that many complications have recently arisen to cause a feeling of uneasiness. First of all, he says that the Arbitration Court, which was originally established for the final and compulsory settlement of disputes that could not be amicably adjusted by the Conciliation Boards, has been exceedingly busy of late because conciliation appears to be rapidly becoming a thing of the past and settlements are made in court. But as the industries of the colony increase in numbers and importance, the court is finding it more and more difficult to deal with the numerous cases coming before it. Everything went along fairly well so long as there was general prosperity, but, as is always the case, prosperity has advanced wages and the demands of the laborers are more and more exacting. When the court decides a point in favor of labor unions the employers must accept the decision, whether it be one of regulation or of wages. But in some cases, where it had been decided that the wage shall be so and so, the employers were unable to keep some of their men, for the men could not earn the fixed wage and the unions would not permit them to work for less. In all such cases the inferior workman necessarily gets his discharge.

Again, it is pointed out that in some instances wages are so high that manufacturers have gone out of business, finding more profit in exporting the finished product, and this has also thrown men out of employment. Several other instances of this sort are cited to show that the system is not altogether satisfactory, either to the employer or to the employee.

"It is probably too early," the correspondent continues, "for any unbiased person to say whether the industrial legislation in this colony is likely to achieve success or whether it will eventually break down altogether; but it will be seen from the foregoing statement of facts that there are not wanting, both among the employers and among the workmen, those who emphatically state that it is foredoomed to failure."

But the most serious phase of the situation is this: The Evening Post, the principal newspaper in the capital, and one which has always dealt with labor problems in a temperate and judicial manner, according to this correspondent, points out that in nine years so many interests have grown up around the legislation that the industries of the colony would probably be dislocated to a dangerous degree if any attempt were made to revert to former conditions, and that the principle of compulsory regulation through the Arbitration Court must be accepted, unless New Zealanders are prepared to face chaos in their industries. "At the same time," adds this paper, "a doubt is expressed as to whether the court can satisfactorily grapple with the problems likely to come before it, as the colony and its industries expand, and it is admitted that the difficulties that have already arisen serve to illustrate the stupendous character of the task that lies before any community that undertakes State regulation of trade and industry."

Here is a hint for Americans which they will do well to consider. There are in this country who believe in compulsory arbitration, in government regulation and control of business affairs. They are forever talking about new legislation in this direction, and they would have the whole business, financial and industrial world hedged about with the most stringent regulations of law. But when the government once begins this sort of thing, where is it to end? If the system is once set up, it cannot be overthrown without bringing destruction and chaos. It is a most dangerous thing for government to meddle with business, with the private affairs of the people. That is not the function of government, according to the interpretation of Americans, and it will be an evil day for this land when we change our view.

## BRUNSWICK STEW.

The Brunswick stew season has arrived. A "stew" is announced for the great meeting of 22,000 in Bedford, and we may be sure that the brethren of that imperial county will see to it that the traditions of this State are maintained on that occasion with respect to the great dish.

The canning process and the modern refrigerator are wonderful aids to the caterer, and enable him to prepare for and make ready at any time dishes whose component parts belong to various seasons of the year.

It is not a very safe thing for one to state precisely how a Brunswick stew should be made. There are sundry receipts, but the prevailing practice is to use in it chicken or squirrel meat, some bacon, beans, peas, tomatoes, corn, &c. Some pods of red pepper should be thrown in to make it "raucy of the soil," as it

were, and if possible the compound should be cooked in the open air.

We are strongly inclined to the view that the ancient and classical Brunswick stew must have flourished first and foremost in the declining days of summer, when it was easy and lawful to find and shoot plenty of squirrels, for of all meats that lends itself best to the delicate shade of taste that is the characteristic of this fine dish. That the Brunswick stew is a native of Brunswick county, Va., we believe is not much disputed nowadays, though there was a time when wordy wars arose on the question.

Something has been said about the original receipt coming down to the whites from the Indians, but the suggestion must be rejected.

The noble red man was no epicurean. He had no salt wherewith to savor his dishes, and savor is not what he sought. He wanted quantity—an abundance of rich, strong-smelling stuff, and it didn't much matter with him how near to or distant from decay that was.

We conclude from the history of the component parts of the Brunswick stew that the stew, as known to us, is what our some time deceased friend, Josh Billings, would have called "a modern invention," and it is a source of deep regret to us that millions of good men have been born, walked and fretted their allotted time upon earth, and died without the happiness of having eaten of a dish of it.

## THE UNWRITTEN LAW.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Norfolk Evening World, is still of opinion that it would be a dangerous thing for us to disregard the precedent which has been established, and to elect to the presidential chair any third term man. Conceding that there is a difference between Cleveland and Grant, it says that the difference in men or the change in conditions can scarcely operate to disturb the reason and wisdom of the third term precedent. It thinks that the question is to be considered without reference to individuals, for while one man might not abuse the third term, another might. Speaking with special reference to Mr. Cleveland, our contemporary points out that Mr. Cleveland himself once held that no man should be elected for a third term, and then goes on to say that Mr. Cleveland has been "notably changeable in regard to this third term question, preaching one thing and practicing another concerning it."

We are not so sure that Mr. Cleveland has changed his view on this question. He has not said that he is willing to accept the nomination. True he has declined to say that he would not accept it, but it would be unbecoming in him to say so at this time, for the nomination has not been offered him, and the little boom that was started by the Brooklyn Eagle, in his favor has not gained such proportions as to warrant Mr. Cleveland in taking it seriously. It seems to us that he has shown a high sense of the proprieties in refusing to discuss the matter one way or the other.

But the whole question is this, and it is all for which we have contended: The people rule. The people make the law. It is not for the few to ignore it when they will, seeing that it is merely an "unwritten law." If they should desire to put Mr. Cleveland once again into the presidential chair, they would certainly not let a mere tradition stand in their way; nor should they. If they should decide to elect him, sure they would have a good reason for it, and when the great American public decide by a large majority to do a certain thing they generally know what they are about, and they are usually right.

## THE NORFOLK PRIMARY PLAN

In yesterday's paper mention was made of criticisms that had been made in connection with the Governor's veto of the bill making changes in the Norfolk primary plan. The Norfolk Ledger thinks the Governor did right. It says:

Our Richmond correspondent, in telegraphing yesterday relative to the disapproval by the Governor of the bill making changes in the primary law, was insignificant to the one who made the remark, but to the great body of white voters of the city the bill possessed interest which was worth considering. The primary law that was passed for this city in 1894 was the work of men who represented the different factions of the party at that time, and if any amendment or changes were needed, such changes or amendments should have been considered by the voters of this city before legislative action was asked for. The wishes of the great body of voters were ignored, and in the closing days of the Legislature changes were made in the primary law which not one voter in five hundred knew anything about. The proper course to have pursued would have been to obtain an expression of public opinion as to the changes that might be desired, and after these had been ascertained we are satisfied that the Governor would have cheerfully approved a bill that had the sanction of the people. As it was, the bill contained defects in the measure sufficient to cause him to withhold his approval, and his action, we think, will be approved by a large majority of the Democrats of our city.

## DR. PARKHURST ON THE NEGRO.

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst in a recent interview with the New York Sun, discussed the negro problem. He said that since his return from the South he had been informed that some of his critics had accused him of expressing regrets that slavery days were over. He denied that statement, declaring that he had merely said that most of the "niggers" were unfit for the responsibilities of citizenship. "The niggers will never be assimilated by the nation," he concluded. "They never, never will contribute in any part toward forming the national type of the Americans of the future. They grow blacker and blacker every day. Their color forms a physical barrier, which even time, the great leveler, cannot sweep away."

Is it not remarkable that such an expression from such a man should be given prominence in a New York paper, as though it were something new? The explanation is that it is new to many northern people. They never opened their eyes to the situation until recently, until through the instrumentality of the Southern Conference for Education they came

into the South, and met the question face to face.

Dr. Parkhurst says in effect that by reason of this "physical barrier," the negro can never be absorbed, can never be treated as a social equal, and all the rest is implied.

If the northern people had taken that view when the war ended, there would have been very much less of a negro problem in the nation to-day, and the South would have been saved the distress and persecution of reconstruction, which was far greater than the war itself brought upon her.

## ABOUT SERVANTS.

The Charlottesville Progress is perplexed to know why so many colored people will go to the trouble to come to your home and seek employment, and after hiring to you fail to fulfill their contract. "It seems to be a very common practice among them," it adds. "Such irresponsibility cannot be too severely condemned, and housekeepers should make known as far as possible the names of those who practice such knavery."

"The housekeepers have themselves largely to blame for this thing. When a white man goes around seeking employment he is required to furnish satisfactory testimonials. If he has been discharged, the person who thinks of employing him wants to know the cause. At any rate, a white man looking for a job must give satisfactory evidence that he is honest and faithful and competent. But that rule does not seem to apply to negro servants. Your cook or your house girl may treat you in a most heartless way and leave you without a moment's warning, yet it too often happens that she can go next door and find a position, if there happens to be a vacancy. She is taken in and no questions are asked. That being the case, it is not surprising that negro servants are very independent and that many of them are none too careful how they behave."

## THE G. A. R.'S PROTEST.

The G. A. R. Department of Kansas, in encampment at McPherson, passed a resolution "protesting against the proposed action of the State of Virginia to place a statue of General Robert E. Lee in the Capitol at Washington." The resolution, we are told, "protested against the placing in the rotunda of a statue of Robert E. Lee or any other person who has been disloyal to the government of the United States and had voluntarily borne arms against her."

There was a time when such a resolution would have brought forth an indignant protest from the South, but in these days nobody in the South takes the G. A. R. seriously—except when it is discussing pensions.

Judge George L. Christian, of this city, has won distinction as an author and publicist by his "History Report," setting forth the circumstances that led the Southern States to take up arms for Independence, and showing how chivalrously they conducted the war on their part.

Day before yesterday the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans, in session at New Orleans, adopted that paper as their own; it having been previously but the expression, officially speaking, of the Virginia camp.

A great deal of knowledge of constitutional history, personal observation and philosophical thought are embodied in the "report," and it is gratifying to find that it is appropriated and has become an authority on the subject.

A home for feeble minded representatives is needed in Michigan, especially for the fellow who has introduced a bill to electoroute all children declared to be hopelessly insane. If such a scheme were possible of adoption and enforcement in this humane age and generation, there would be no more freak legislation.

A general sympathetic strike in Newport News, as is threatened, will miss striking the sympathy of the merchants and boarding housekeepers of that town by about fifteen million miles.

The quantities of whiskey that leave Richmond daily by express speak eloquently of the far-reachingness of the Mann liquor law in the rural districts.

Walking is an old fashioned and rather slow mode of travel, but no wrecks, no derailments, and but few collisions were reported in the days of good walking.

The only Democratic President since 1856 continues to bait his hook for bass, while other folks are making and unmaking Presidents.

Jeffries and Corbett have done well to name an early date for their bout. The shorter the time for the gas contest, the better the reading public is pleased.

The negro problem and all the other problems that have been worrying us will be settled by the graduating class orators next month.

Anyhow, the new Newport News post office building, that is to be, is not mixed up in the Postoffice Department scandals.

The weather man is working the hot air generator over time. He should try his hand on the pump handle a while, long while, however, before they are as high again as last fall. While labor, or the want of it, figures in it, the principal cause of a smaller crop is the dry spell which has been afflicting the soil, and which is not in sight. The situation at present is distressing."

The Concord Tribune says: "In capital cases Judge Clark declares it is almost impossible to convict a man who is able to employ able counsel, and further asserts that it is useless to discuss lynchings where men believe that in no other way can crime be suppressed. It seems to us that the Chief Justice has also said the truth as it exists, and the time has come for a stronger protection to the State thrown around the citizens of the State."

Even the soda water fountains have struck in Omaha, and the candy-makers are threatening to sympathize.

And now the President goes and denies that baby kissing before he reaches the land of the pickaninnees.

A Boston scientist has packed his grip and scooted for the Philippines in search of the missing link.

The rain is not a source of trouble to the base-ball managers this year.

Cuba has had its first "ga-jorous fourth," and very glorious it was.

Trend of Thought  
In Dixie Land

Birmingham Age-Herald: General Miles fears his report is not creating the deep impression he planned it to make. It is in fact too much of a back number.

Columbus (Ga.) Sun: And now Mr. Bryan asks that "Cleveland and his friends make known their intentions." That's easy. All they mean to do is to adopt a Democratic platform, nominate a Democratic candidate and elect him.

Dallas (Tex.) News: The boom of Judge Parker has received additional inflation. Several of his friends in Richmond have a farmer. Later on the same person may explain that he sits on the judicial bench for the fun of the thing, and really makes his living at odd times between the plow handles.

Montgomery Advertiser: Mr. Bryan has reached the point where he admits that a party platform cannot be outlined so far ahead, and says "something is liable to arise to place an entirely new phase on the situation from what it appears to-day." Well, the prophet Isaiah said: "For ye shall see a vision, and shall hear a great light," and it is possible that even Mr. Bryan may be brought to see the light of pure Democracy before he dies.

## A Few Foreign Facts.

George Anthes, the tenor, who was exiled by King George of Saxony for leaving Dresden for New York, has secured a position in the West, and has returned to his native land, not belonging to the theatrical trust.

President Loubet, of France, has just purchased the Chateau de Marenne, situated near Marsanne, in the neighborhood where M. Loubet's mother and brother live.

Charles Page Bryan, United States Minister to Portugal, is fast becoming popular in Lisbon, doubtless due, as far as the fair sex is concerned, to the fact that he is a decidedly handsome bachelor and able to hold his own with the best dancers.

The King of Greece unveiled this month a statue of the Leonidas of modern Greece, Athanasios Diakos, who, on May 5, 1821, held the bridge of Alamanna, near Thermopylae, with the Bishop of Salona, and a handful of men, against the Turks.

Leading members of the French colonial party recently discussed plans for development of cotton growing in the French African colonies.

The motorist cannot help reckless driving was maintained by a French savant in a recent meeting of scientists in Paris. The furor stirs on them. In setting out on their intended to go at a moderate pace, but as they went to the work they must rush on faster and faster. The flying landscape through which they tear forward produces the kind of giddiness which Arabs say take hold of them in the fantasia. In this state motorists would run down the most innocent and dearest to them as unhesitatingly as though they were so many animals.

## Personal and General.

The building of Dr. Charcot's schooner, the Why Not, is nearly completed, and the doctor hopes to be able to set forth upon his Polar expedition at the end of the month.

Berkley Divinity School, at Middletown, Conn., has elected the Rev. Philip Mercer Rhineland, of Washington, to the chair of ecclesiastical history, left vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Frederick Jones Kinsman.

Ground will be broken on Monday, May 25th, with appropriate exercises, for the McKinley Memorial College to be erected in the little village of Cooper, Steuben county, N. Y. Mayor Wright, of Buffalo, is president of the Board of Trustees.

Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, has bought the extensive estate of the late David Blanchard, at Pittsburg, the most northerly town in New Hampshire, and will probably use it for a stock farm or game preserve.

The police enrollment of males in Boston, twenty years old and over, shows a gain of 18,880, an increase of 15,000 over last year, and an increase of 7,500 over the voting list of October last year.

Lawrence Slater Benson, a mathematician, and author has just died peniless at the Newark City Hospital. He wrote a number of books, the best known being "The Sunny South."

## North Carolina Sentiment.

Speaking of two sermons delivered in New York Sunday on the negro question, one by Dr. Dwight Hillis and one by Dr. Parkhurst, the Charlotte Observer says:

The difference between these two divines is not in the scope of their action, but in long range; the other from knowledge of facts acquired by contact with the situation which exists in the South. One knows what he is talking about; the other doesn't."

The Durham Herald says: "Some of the Democratic papers are assuming an air of independence without, refusing to recognize it themselves. And it is not to be wondered at, for no man's liking to have to swallow things without a murmur that are not palatable."

The Raleigh News-Observer takes this note of things: "A new postoffice named Teddy—for the President—was established in Allegheny county last week. So far none of the censors of the people have denounced this permanent 'insult to the President,' as they call newspaper reference to him as 'Teddy.'"

Of the tobacco crop the Winston-Salem Sentinel says: "A smaller crop will tend to hold up prices and keep them at a profitable level. It is not to be wondered at, for no man's liking to have to swallow things without a murmur that are not palatable."

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## The Arsenic Supply.

Canada is about to become the chief source of the world's supply of arsenic. The arsenic which for many years has been the gold miners of Hastings county, Ontario, is now being used to extract the silver metal from its matrix, has become the more profitable of the two minerals.

This strange turn of the wheel of fortune has been caused by the virtual exhaustion of the former chief source of supply of arsenic in Germany and England, together with the superior quality and purity of the Canadian product.

## A Republican View.

If free silver is dead, didn't Grover Cleveland have to kill it by twice refusing to vote for it? If the Democrats are sincere in their purpose to have no more of free silver, wouldn't the nomination of Cleveland be the best evidence of sincerity? We are not yearning for Grover's nomination, but it does seem that these are pertinent inquiries. Just now.—Page Courier.

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## Richmonders in New York.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, May 21.—Walford, R. A. Maxwell, New York, has been elected to the New York State Assembly, representing the 10th district, and will succeed to the seat of the late James K. Jones, who was elected to the Assembly in 1902.

## Social and Personal

## THE PURPLE GOD.

By WILLIAM MURRAY GRAYDON. Copyright, 1903.

## CHAPTER XI.

## AS THE CHURCH BELLS WERE RINGING.

The natural feeling of elation, which at first lent the young officer unbounded confidence and hope, and are long succeeded by chilling doubts. He had a journey of 18 miles before him, not allowing for detours, and it was certain that his enemies would expect him to aim for Meerut, and that they would spare no pains to intercept and capture him.

## Graduating Exercises.

The senior class of Franklin Female Seminary, at Franklin, Va., have sent invitations to friends in Richmond for the ninth annual commencement of the Franklin Female Seminary.

The 1st reception was held yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. The junior class will have its entertainment Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered at 10 A. M. next Sunday by the Rev. A. B. Dunaway.

The annual concert given Tuesday at 8 P. M. will be the closing feature.

The first moonlight of the season will be given May 26th under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of Grace on the river to Dutton Gap, and return. The river to Dutton Gap, and return. The river to Dutton Gap, and return. The river to Dutton Gap, and return.

The steamer will leave the wharf promptly at 8 o'clock. The following ladies constitute the Excursion Committee: Mrs. W. S. Murray, Mrs. C. B. Stacy, Mrs. Laura Warren, Mrs. F. T. Boykin, Mrs. R. P. Grymes, Mrs. W. W. Crenshaw, Mrs. Alice Leigh, Mrs. A. W. Garfield, Mrs. F. A. Brander, Mrs. J. L. Leigh, Mrs. R. B. Green, Mrs. R. B. Phillips, Mrs. Iona Burgham, Mrs. J. W. Harrison, Mrs. W. K. Martin, Mrs. M. L. Harrison, Mrs. W. G. Ferguson, Mrs. G. M. Wilson, Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mrs. A. E. Jordan and Mrs. J. R. Wheat.

Britten—Jones.

Invitations have been received here for the approaching marriage of Miss Annie Sue Jones, the sister of Mr. R. H. Jones, of Esplanade, to Mr. W. P. Britten, Jr., of North Carolina.

The date of the marriage has been fixed for May 23rd, at the Calvary Baptist Church, at Scottsville.

Mr. Everett A. Clay, of this city was elected to the office of the Rev. L. B. Staples to Captain A. A. Belch, which took place in St. John's Episcopal Church, City Point, on Wednesday morning.

Miss M. L. Belch was maid of honor. Miss M. L. Belch was maid of honor. Miss M. L. Belch was maid of honor. Miss M. L. Belch was maid of honor.

Miss Mary E. Anderson and Mr. W. Russell Miller were married Tuesday night at the home of Mr. Mercer at his home. The attendants were Mr. George Timiney and Miss Kate Miller, sister of the groom.

Personal Mention.

Mrs. William H. Minor has as her guests Mrs. W. W. Minor and Miss Mary Minor who have been visiting in the city for several weeks. Miss Minor is one of Charlottesville's most attractive debutantes.

Mrs. P. N. McChesny and Mrs. H. O. Chamberlain, of Washington, are the guests of Mrs. J. Ward Craig.

Miss Julia Magruder, the well-known Southern authoress, and her niece, Miss Gibson, who recently went abroad with a party of Washington friends, are now in Paris, where they are being extensively entertained.

Miss Mae Hill, who taught the school at Greenwood, Va., has returned to her home near Richmond. Miss Hill recently read an excellent essay before the Teachers' League. She is an accomplished and attractive young lady.

Miss Katherine P. Rayless, who is undergoing treatment at the Orthopaedic Hospital, at Washington, is improving, and hopes to be home in a few weeks.

Miss Bessie Epps, of Farmville, Va., has left for home after a delightful visit to friends here.

Miss Evelyn P. Dight, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is now convalescent.

Mrs. C. C. Roberts, of No. 618 East Franklin, has gone to Baltimore, where she will permanently reside in the future.

## Remarks About Richmond.

Newport News Press: A Richmond brewer is announced as a probable candidate for the House of Delegates. It will be interesting to see the temperance element at loggerheads with him during the campaign.

Montgomery Advertiser: The Times-Dispatch figuratively throws up its hat in welcoming the people of Richmond who are "luxuriating in clear water."

Coffee Chewing.

The coffee chewing habit is increasing alarmingly. It is easily contracted, because of the pleasant taste of the fresh-roasted berries and the exhilaration from the active principles of coffee being similar to that from the alcohol in beer and whiskey, the habit is hard to break. The effect of coffee-chewing is to weaken the marked that those from tobacco usually it wrecks the nerves, yellows the skin and destroys the appetite.

Declining Market.

The German herald's office has followed the lead of Italy's, and has declared war against all those who use titles of nobility without proper authority, even against those who wrongly use the prefix "von." Among the latter, however, is a class which cannot be touched, for the law provides that any one who has been the beneficiary for forty years shall not be deprived of it. An unkind observer says that the reason for this crusade is that the market value of German titles in America has fallen very low.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

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The sun had dropped now below the horizon in a haze of scarlet and purple, and the night would fall very soon and swiftly, for in the east there is no period of twilight, and darkness presses on the heels of the orb of day.

The shadows deepened around Jack, and he was all cowering through the straggling borders of the forest, keeping a sharp lookout for danger, when he was startled by a very different sound from the tolling of church bells.

He heard first the report of a gun, then several more shots, and then a spluttering, crackling, fusillade of musketry, that broke harshly and ominously on the calm of the Sabbath evening. The firing slackened, and died away, and instead a shrill, angry clamor poured from

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